TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1893.

If our triends who favor us with manuscripts for they noted in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

Advertisements for THE WEERLY SUS, trained to-morrow morning, must be handed in this even-uig before U o'clock.

Folly and Recklessness.

Yesterday the Board of Estimate and Apportionment finally put its official seal upon a policy of dealing with the public parks, which through the fortunate history of the past, is until now a novelty. The money was appropriated for adding to the American Museum of Natural History according to plans which had received this eriticism from the Landscape Architect of the Park Department:

"There is no attempt to make the architectural lines of the lecture hall coincide with those of the existing building, with which it is wholly incongruous. In my indement, the architectural proposition, as thus preted, is so awkward in design that the result, t executed, will be discreditable to the city."

In this new scheme, which has now been officially approved, an arbitrary and unressary violence is offered to a portion of our municipal architecture, which happens also to belong in a domain where art has siways been a matter of the first importance. Why was this outrage determined on? What can justify it? Why have the Ideas been overthrown which have hitherto ruled so beneficently in the construction of our parks, and in all buildings within their boundaries?

If this sort of thing is to continue, we may expect soon to see the vast expenditure marie with wisdom and understanding upon the parks, all stultified, and general uglihese gratuitously substituted for beauty.

What is it that has suddenly intruded this new and destructive spirit into the management of our public pleasure grounds?

Democrat: and the Anti-Option Bill. Before the Anti-Option bill comes to a vote in the S mate, we trust that some of its Democratic advocates will explain what the

Democratic theory of taxation really is. We have read a great deal, and with much delectation and profit, about a tariff for revenue only. During the recent campaign we heard the assertion reiterated until it ceased to charm by any grace of novelty that the tariff is a tax. We understood and understand the Democratic teaching to be that taxes are to be laid for revenue and for no other purpose. Now, are we mistaken in so understanding ? If we are not, how can any Democrat consistently support the Anti-Option bill? That bill proposes to tax dealers in futures and options in certain products, not for the purpose of raising revenue, but for the purpose of suppressing the business of those dealers, and benefiting producers of such products. The taxation proposed by it is taxition for the supposed benefit of certala farmers and planters, and for the injury of certain boards and exchanges of merchants and brokers. This is taxation not to raise revenue, but to raise prices.

It is immaterial whether or not the effect would be to raise prices; that is the object. The supposed acti-gambling purpose of the bill has perhaps seduced such papers as our respected but orr-Ing limited-socialistic contemporary, the Ciristian Union, into approving the bill; but since the defeat of the amendment restricting the operation of the bill to transactions in which a real delivery of the subject matter of the contract is intended by the parties, the cant about the moral merits of the scheme has to be given up. But even if it were a bill to prohibit gambling, can a Democrat vote to tax gambling for the sake of prohibiting it? And surely no Democrat would tax gambling for the purpose of raising revenue for the expenses of the Government, econom-

leally administered.

Will some anti-optionist Democrat tell us also if the business transactions, legitimate an I illegitimate, which are to be prevented by the Anti-Option bill are not in large meas ure the subject, not of inter-State commerce but of commerce within single States? Is it the Damogratic doctrine that Congress has, from any source, power to regulate this State commerce within the State? Grant, for the sake of humoring the Alliance children, that dealing in futures and options in certain products is gambling. Can Congress prohibit, let us say, betting on dog fight at Jackson? If, on the other hand, any part of the transactions covered by the bill is legitimate, is it among powers of Congress to prohibit legitimate business because Congress expnot or will not take the trouble to distinguish between legitimate and illegitimate transactions and chooses to damn a particular business not as contrary to good morals, but as contrary to the desire of certain persons to get better prices? And If such prohibition-for the taxation proposed is prohibitory-is constitutional, why, as believers in taxation for revenue

only, don't you prohibit and not tax? Is it the Democratic and sound constitutional theory that the taxing power of the Government is synonymous with the police power of the Government? Can the police power, masked as the taxing power, be used to destroy one man's business for the upposed good of another's? Evidently every Democrat who supports the Anti-Ontion bill believes so; or else they have terribly mixed up the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of the Farmers' Alliance.

The Control of the Senate.

The uncertainty concerning the control of the Senate is gradually diminished as the number of States in dispute narrows down. There now appears to be very little ubt that there will be more Democrats than Republicans in the next Senate, if not an actual Democratic majority. Republican control is at an end, but whether the Democrats will be independent of Populat aid cannot be determined until some Western contests are settled.

Since the close of the war the President and Senate have usually been in political sword. When Gen. GRANT began his first serm in March, 1869, the new Senate was composed of 59 Republicans and 11 Democrats, the two States of Mississippi and Texas being at that time unrepresented.

At the beginning of Gen. GRANT's second term the Senate was composed of 49 Republicans and 24 members in opposition. there being a vacancy from Louisiana. In opposition there were 19 Democrate and 5 so-called Liberal Republicans, CHARLES SUMNER of Massachusetts, SCHURZ of Missouri, Tipton of Nebraska, Fenton of New York, and HAMILTON of Texas.

At the beginning of the Presidential term which Mr. TILDEN was actually elected,

combination of Democrats and Republicans in the Illinois Legislature.

At the beginning of Gen. GARFIELD's term, in 1881, the Senate consisted of 37 Republicans and 37 Democrats, with one independent, and a Virginia Readjuster, a now

extinct political species.
At the beginning of Mr. CLEVELAND's first term in 1885 the Republicans had recovered some of their lost ground, and had 42 Senators against 34 Democrats. The Republican lead continued to the close, but it was gradually reduced, though not in the ratio of the gains made by the Demo-

rats in the popular vote. At the beginning of Mr. HARRISON'S term in 1889 the Republicans had a majority of 2 votes in the Senate. This was subseuently increased to 14 by the admission of 12 Republican Senators from the six new tates. It was supposed at that time that this characteristic Republican device would postpone for many years the possibility of Democratic control of the upper branch of Congress. Very probably it might have done so but for the wholly unexpected break of the Republicans in the silver-producing, or silver-demanding, States of the West. As one result of their efforts the Populists have been established as a political factor in the Senate, the influence of the Populists extending not only to their own members, but to Democrats and Republicans, as the case may be, elected by legisla-

tive fusions with Populists. The Senate in March next will be close; there is no doubt about that. It will be, to use a somewhat paradoxical phrase, close with a preponderance of Democratic influence, for the Senators in party sympathy with an administration in office have a decided advantage over their opponents, hostile to its acts and purposes, an advantage not numerically demonstrable, but none the less effective when important nomina

tions or measures are on hand. The terms of 30 Senators expire in 1895; 15 from States recently carried by Mr. CLEVELAND, 12 from States carried by Mr. HARRISON, and 3 from States carried in November by Gen. WEAVER, though ordiparily Republican, namely, Colora to, Kansas, and Idaho. Should these 3) States return 15 Democratic and 15 Republican and Populist members, the division of the parties in the Senate would remain substantially as it is now. After that the next batch of Senators will be chosen in 1897, the first year of the Administration chosen in 1896. It does not, therefore, appear that the tension between the two parties is likely to be relieved for some time to come. A close division is probable from first to last: close, with a Democratic preponderance.

The death of Bishop PHILLIPS BROOKS of Massachusetts takes away from the Episcopal Church its most renowned pulpit orator and one of its most conspicuous ornaments both spiritually and intellectually.

He was a man profoundly in earnest, of the fullest sincerity and the brondest religious sympathies. He cared less for the mere organization of the Episcopal Church than for the inculcation of the general principles of Christianity, believing that in obedience to them depended the welfare of men both temporal and eternal. The example of JESUS and the spirit of CHRIST were for him the power essential to the spiritual regeneration of mankind.

In Massachusetts more especially the influence of PHILLIPS BROOKS was powerful and pervasive. It was greater and more extensive than the influence exerted by any other minister in the State without regard to denominational bounds. He made unprecedented inroads into the ranks of the Boston Unitarians; and capturing them with his eloquent enthusiasm, he succeeded in kindling some religious fire in hearts that had been chilled by a long experience of merely ethical teaching. For two or three years past Bishop Brooks had been failing in health manifestly and seriously, and of late it had been obvious that his complete break-down was near. His death will cause no surprise to

Who Are Revolutionary.

career.

those who knew him well, and who had sadly

watched those alarming indications that

e was approaching the end of his earthly

The Presbyterian Evangelist, the Congregational Independent, and the Rev. Dr. VAN DYKE, the pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, agree in pronouncing the appeal in the case of Dr. BRIGGS an outrage on him. They liken his trial before the New York Presbytery to a criminal trial for murder in the State courts, saying that he cannot justly be put to the pain and peril of further judicial proceedings after he has once been acquitted.

The analogy does not exist. The cases are totally dissimilar. The trial of Dr. BRIGGS was rather analogous to a civil proseeding for breach of contract. It had no likeness to a criminal trial for murder. Dr. Bugges covenanted to teach the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, and the charge is that he violated his contract by teaching doctrines at variance with them and subversive of them. The fact as to his teachings was not at issue before the Presbytery. It was admitted, and in their printed form they were before the ecclesiastical court. The question for adjudication was accordingly purely a question of law. Are those teachings of are they not in agreement with the doctrinal standard of the Presbyterian Church, to which he covenanted obedience? The lower court disagreed, the majority rendering judgment in favor of the accused. Under the constitution of that Church, and in abstract justice, an appeal in such a case to the court of last resort is both allowable and necessary. The standard is for the whole Church. and hence it cannot be finally and authoritatively interpreted by a single presbytery. but only by the General Assembly, the

tribunal for the whole Church. Moreover, the appeal from the majority judgment of the New York Presbytery is the more necessary because the Cincinnati Presbytery decided the same question in a directly opposite way. Dr. BRIGGS was acquitted and Dr. SMITH was condemned on substantially the same charges. Who else except the General Assembly shall decide between them? Presbyterian doctrine cannot be one teaching in New York and another in Cincinnati. If Dr. BRIGGS was justly acquitted under the law of the Church, Dr. Smith was unjustly condemned

and sentenced. Last Sunday Dr. VAN DYKE expressed the opinion that "the central motive power of this appeal is derived from a determined and organized effort to introduce and apply a new test of orthodoxy in the Presbyterian Church, and thus to make a radical revolution in its constitution, and practically abrogate its essential law." How can that be when the essential law authorizes such an appeal and provides for it? If there is this organized effort of which he speaks, it must be made by the party of Dr. Briggs rather than United States Senate was composed of by the party of his opponents. The very | medieval, and modern, in support of our

36 Democrats, and one Senator elected by a are revolutionary. He is on trial, and not his accusers. No Presbyterian disputes the orthodoxy of Princeton. The question is whether Union is orthodox, and is making a radical revolution in the essential law and doctrine of the Presbyterian Church. Such a question can be decided only by the General Assembly, the Presbyterian court of last resort. Dr. VAN DYKE'S feelings have befogged his judgment and clogged his logical processes.

The appeal in Dr. Bargos's case is in strict accordance with Presbyterian law. The acceptance of the decision of the lowest court as a final and authoritative settle ment of a disputed question of doctrine affecting the whole Presbyterian Church would have been an abrogation of 'its essential law." It would have left the greater under subjection to the ess. A single Presbytery would have been allowed to decide the doctrine for the whole. and theological professors could have gone on teaching doctrines, no matter how offensive to the General Assembly, so long as they received the countenance of their local presbyteries. Under such circumstances here would be no uniform standard, and the Presbyterian system would fall to pieces. If the standard may receive one interpretation in Cincinnati and another n New York, it may be made different for every presbytery in the Union. It is a ro-as-you-please race.

If Dr. VAN DYRE wants that liberty, he must either get it from the General Assembly or outside of the General Assembly by removing himself from its jurisdiction.

Precept and Practice.

The Springfield Republican notices with approval some remarks made by the Hon. MICHAEL D. HARTER of Ohio before the Business Men's Democratic Association of this town in regard to the participation or want of participation of business men in politics. Here is a specimen of the opinions expressed by Mr. HABTER and repeated by our esteemed Mugwump contemporary:

"As the great proportion of the membership of Con gress is composed of men from the professions. HARTER wanted to know what business men could ex pect from such a body in the way of I gislation on business questions. It does not become such men, he said, to sit back and criticise and ridicule the vagaries of a lot of lawyers in dealing with the currency, tarif. option legislation, and so forth "

Almost everybody will admit, we suppose, that the presence in Congress of practical business men familiar with the needs and wishes of the business world, and the processes and demands of business, is desirable and even necessary. On some important questions the business men can speak from an experience and with an authority that cannot be attained by the lawyers; and an infusion of practical commercial and industrial experience cannot but contribute to useful legislation.

Yet we are surprised to find a Mugwump newspaper calling attention to the subject at this time. The Democracy of New York has just done credit to itself and the State by electing a sagacious and successful man of business as a Senator in Congress. Mr. MURPHY is exactly the kind of man from whom business men may expect sound and intelligent opinions in regard to legislation on business questions. Yet he is assailed and abused by the Springfield Republican and the rest of the Mugwump squad.

The case of the Mugwumps is exceeding sad. They squeal when the Democracy of New York elects a lawyer like Governo HILL. They squeal when it elects a business man like Mr. MURPHY. Whom do the chaps want for a Senator, any way? Some professional keener from the Reform Club?

Notwithstanding the cold weather that has prevailed over Europe for weeks past, we still hear of a good many cases of cholera in western and southern Russia and in parts of Germany, besides a few cases in some other countries. Frost does not kill the germs of cholera, though it lessens their activity and is unfavorable to their development. They may live through wintry weather in contaminate water, in garbage, and in other kinds of infected material. The Asiatic cholera has frequently been epidemic in times of severe cold. There is not nearly as much danger of its season of the year, when the spirilla are comparatively impassive, as in the spring and summer seasons, when they are quickened b the heat; but there is no doubt that it may be brought here in periods of low temperature We must be constantly on the guard against i until it has disappeared from Europe. We must be in a state of complete preparation for it all through this year. If immigrants are to be permitted to enter our ports, we must con tinue in the enforcement of the quarantine and sanitary laws. All European immigrants bound for this country ought to be thoroughl inspected, and held under inspection for a time, at the port of embarkation before they are taken aboard ship. It is the opinion of our medical experts that by the vigilant enforce ment of precautionary measures we can keep out the Asiatic cholers, even if it be epidemic in European countries.

The new Parisian fashion of hand hoist ing has an advantage over the old fashion of hand shaking, hand pressing, or hand touch ing. You cover and grasp the fingers of your objective, hoist his hand in your own, convey both hands to his bosom in the cardiac region and then draw both to your own bosom in the same region. The successive movements are symbolical. The grasping of the fingers symbolizes pentastylic personal union, th oisting of the hands mutual aspiration, and the pressure of the bust reciprocal emotion The vast superiority of this new fashion to the intiquated fashion of hand squeezing or shaking must be obvious to every refined and romantic soul. We had a rude approach to ward it in the Cholly circles of New York swelldom a while ago; but these Chollies never got beyond its first stage, and cannot be ex-pected to perceive its profound moral significance. We may say for their benefit that the hand-hoisting habit is for gentlemen only.

Rabbi AARON WISE used discouraging lar

guage in the sermon which he preached last Saturday. "If we are asked." he said. whether the people of this century of enightenment are happier than the people of other centuries were, our answer must be a decided No!" Yet our esteemed fellow citizen, the rabbi must admit that the great body of the people of this generation are in far better estate than their ancestors of any other generation were in. The abundance of the goods of life, especially in en-lightened countries, is vastly greater in our times than it ever was in any past time; the rewards of industry are greater than they used to be, and the opportunities of welfare are more numerous. The neonle of this age do not fight nearly as much as their progenitors of other ages fought. The slavery or serfdom that existed almost everywhere formerly has ceased to exist in the civilized world. The bloody persecutions that disgraced past ages are not now in the experience of mankind. The extension of popular rights under modern civilization has been very great. There have been, indeed, many advantageous changes in our old world. and mankind is getting the benefit of then The enlightened people of to-day are certainly better off, in many respects, than were their benighted ancestry.

But are our contemporary fellow creatures less happy in life than the old-timers were? With due deference to Rabbi Asnon WISE, we think not. We appeal to history, ancient, sibers, of whom 29 were Republicans. question at issue is whether his teachings opinion. We appeal to the scholarly authors

who have made researches into the condition of the nations of mankind in all ages of time. We believe that enlightenment is conductve to ng; that the general happiness is promoted by the advancement in the general welfare, and that this happy welfare, which has been so greatly advanced through the generations, will be yet more advanced in times that are not far off.

and the men of the noble trade which it repre

sents will strive to hasten the coming of that

desirable epoch. We would like to see mer

more picturesquely dressed than they are

nowadays. The cloth of black, brown, or gray

the business suit and the dress suit, the tron

sers, waistcoat, and coat-how dull are they all!

Look at the Chinese two don't mean the New

York Chinese) in scarlet, green, blue, and pur

ple, in silk, nankeen, and what not. Look at the

East Indians and the Turks, the Hungarians

and the Spaniards, the Mexicans and the Bra-

zilians! The dress of the American man in

less varied and less attractive, more common

place and wearisome than that of his brethrer

of any other country on the planet, the Eng

lish und Germans not excepted. We shall we

come a change the nature of which we canno

describe, but perhaps favorable to that dec

orativeness which the Clothier and Furnishe

speaks of, a change which will make the gar

dress of a lady is charming to a gentleman.

of a gentleman as pleasing to a lady as the

The alarming report that the ice crop will

be unusually short this year, and that it may

be necessary to raise the price of the article to

consumers, had better not be put affoat a

We infer from the letter of Mr. A. S

Prase of Saratoga that he has given up the

search for a man of the first magnitude in our

country. A short time ago he asked us to as-

sist him in finding a "greatest man." greatest

in anything from statesmapship to histrion-

ism, science, poetry, the fine arts, oratory, or other branch of industry. Now, in dithyram-

bic strain, he glorifles the Common Man, of

whom we ourselves took occasion to speak

We would not like Mr. Pease to suppose

however, that we underestimate the value o

great men to a country. They are of inesti-

mable worth. They render services of sur

passing importance to all of us. They lead

he march of the millions. Society is clevated

by their wisdom; it gains now powers through

their genius; its condition is improved by

their deads. They elucidate life for us: they

dignify our aspirations; they even create

in us the desire to be like unto them.

We are sincerely and ardently desir-

full share of great men, such men as

FRANKLIN the sage and scientist. JEFFER-

son the statesman, Longration the post,

WEBSTER the orator, EMERSON the philoso-

pher, LINCOLN the emancipator, WHITNEY the

mechanician, and Epison the electrical wizard

of Menlo Park. There are few such men in

any generation, and the number of them now

Why should we be short of great men at any

time, when we are always anxious to give

them welcome? Why does beneficent Heaven.

which can create them at will, give them to us

only as rarities? We cannot tel!, but we know

that the world is under the rule of infinite

When the Rev. Dr. ABBOTT preached in

Plymouth Church last Sunday, his hearers ap-

they specially liked. The same kind of thing

has happened before in that church. If the

altendants upon other churches were to adopt

this practice-cheering the preacher's utter-

ances which they favor, hissing at those which

they disapprove of, groaning over those which

they cannot abide, and crying out "Encore"

or "Dry up." as suited them-churchgoing

would become very lively indeed. Its liveli-ness would be increased if any offended hearer

claimed the right to "talk back" at any time in

the course of the sermon, and ask the attention

of the audience while ne made a few corrective

remarks. If a man may applaud in church

Dr. ABBOTT had better preserve order in Ply-

DR. M'GLYNN AND THE SINGLE TAX.

The Pope and the George Theory of Land

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. An inci-

ient or corollary of the absurd single tax

theory of Henry George is the confiscation of

landed property owned under the laws of this

country by thousands of good citizens. I have

heard this cruel plan promulgated scores of

times by the dense followers of George. I have

heard him say that when the State seized pri-

vate property no compensation should be made

to the owners, but that they should be left

This incident of confiscation has been care

fully suppressed in every presentation of this

theory to the Pape by the "single-idea people.

And now they have the effrontery and dishon-

esty to claim his accedance. State Communism

may or may not be in accordance with the

eachings of the Church, but when George

says that the Church approves of his theory as

inclusive of confiscation he is simply a plain.

ordinary liar, and he knows it. He and that

blatant, unfrocked friar belong to a very cheap

order of philanthropists. "abolishing poverty by taking up a collection." and being uncom-

monly generous with other people's property.

monly generous with other people's property. No age is without these hawling visionaries, who serve only to make the poor discontented and to harden the hearts of the rich by their predatory schemes. Why do you notice the vagaries of these tiresome cranks, and give so little attention to those others. Herr Most and Louise Michel? A friend of mine, who is a Catholic priest, recently said to me: "The Pope approve of George's theory of confiscation? As well might you claim that he approves of picking pockets because he does not disapprove the custom of carrying watches."

CATHOLICUS.

Let the Owner of the Colwell Property At-

reader of your paper I thought you might eas a wor in my favor. I am living in Carteret N. J. on th

From the Aiching Luity Globe.

An Editor's Estimate of The Sun.

Fran the Malens Gazette.

Tue See brightly "shines for all," and is, in our opin on, the ablest newspaper published on the American

"It's as Ill Wind-

To show her new rilk stocking

The weather yesterday was bad.
The mud and slush were shocking.
But they gave the maid a splandid chance

s found to be a sistement of a debt he owed.

CARTERET, N. J., Jan. 21

with nothing but their title deeds."

plauded those passages of his sermon which

living among us can easily be counted.

wisdom.

when displeased.

cheers or cried "Hurrah!"

mouth Church during the sermon.

'Amen!"

that our country shall have its

long as zero is in the zenith.

Dr. WISE.

storm.

There are just ninety-nine paintings in the ombined collections now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries in Madison square They are from the estates of the late Charles Osborn and the late Edwin Thorn and from the gallery of Edwin S. Chapin, Mr. Kirby will seil them at auction at Chickering Hall on next Friday evening. A lot of ornamental Let us so hope, while we wait in patience bronzes, ivory carvings, porcelains, and miscellaneous bric-à-brac of unmistakable cost-There need not be any doubt that the linear, but more or less uncertain tasteful-French republic will weather the Panama ness, belonging to the estate of Mr. Osborn. will be sold on Friday and Saturday after-

noons at the art galleries. That we are approaching a time in which A number of painters of eminence are reprethe garb of men will be more decorative than sented in these paintings, and perhaps there that now worn is an opinion of the Clothier and are half a dozen or more of their best works. Fignisher. We trust that our contemporary too, but a good many of these canvases stand

EXHIBITIONS OF PAINTINGS.

for fashions in pictures that have passed. The first painting to eatch the eye on entering the galleries is Munkaczy's Studio," the familiar portraits of the artist and his wife, which is the largest canvas in the collection. Bouguereau's "Aurora" and Lefebvre's "Dawn," two full-length nude figures, hang across the corners of the room, and are similar enough in character to justify a comparison, which must result in favor of the Dawn," which is beautifully conceived and drawn and is levely in color. "Aurora" is hard in painting, and, while not ungraceful, is not altogether happy in the manner in which the Goddess of Day is poking her nose into the cup of a calla. Perhaps Gerome's 'Oriental Carpet Merchant" is the best thing in this first gallery, as it certainly is the richest in its Oriental coloring. A company of garly trousered Turks are contemplating a magnificent rug that hangs over a balcony. while a lot of other rich carpets lie tossed about upon the pavement of the court.

Detaille's "Prussian Cuirassiers Attacking a French Provision Train." De Neuville's Transport of Prisoners," and Berne-Belleour's "Reconnoisanco" are three fine military paintings. The attack on the provision train is a large and spirited work, the Prussian horsemen in the foreground dashing at full speed across the fields to the spot where puffs of smoke show the resistance to be hottest De Neuville's painting is fine in its study of soldiers in two aspects—as captors and as stolld captives; while in the "Reconnoisance" two officers are shown in conference in a park. with their subordinates standing about near by, while the effect of a recent rain is beauti fully pictured in the soggy lawn and muddy

There is a charming little fancy by Leloir. The Butterfly." represented by the figure of a young girl sitting on a bow with filmy wings, and he has also a painting of the "Temptation of St. Anthony."

One of the notable paintings in the upper gallery is Vibert's "Theological Dispute," or Schism." as it is sometimes called, in which the two priests are represented as seated back to back, the big book over which they have disputed lying upon the floor, where it has been thrown with small regard for its binding. The other painting by Vibert is a "Halberdier," a man in red standing in a doorway. Meissonier is represented by a beautiful painting of "A Cavalier," a small figure full of unty character of a man leaning in a doorway and twirling his moustache. It is a fine example of the work of a great man. Just above it hangs a charming figure, by Detaillo. soldier "Just Off Duty." painted on a panel of light-colored wood. The "Monarch of the Forest," by Rosa Bonheur, is an interesting picture of an interested stag, alert to protect his timid herd from surprise or assault. There are good Venetian scenes by Rico and Ziem, and a number of expressive heads of priests, namely, "Music Hath Charms," by Estorach, something of a carica-

charms," by Estorach, something of a carleature in its excess of expression in the face of the priestly performer on the trombone; "Monk Reading," by Schwartze, a fine head, and "Reading a Comic Paper," by Ederström, in which the laughter of the priest is simply infectious. Breton's "Departure for the Fields" is another work that has already won some popular famo.

Besides these, some of the other paintings are a head of a girl by Couture and one by Merle; cattle platures by Troyon, Verboeck-hoven, Van Marcke, and Volz; replicas by Cot of his "Springtime" and "The Storm," which are in the Metropolitan Museum: Grandiather," a fine old head by Allen Schmidt; "After Dinner," by Perrault, a little child asleep over the nuts and raisins; Diaz's "The Fortune Teller;" "Parental Joy," by Léon Caille; some unexciting affectations by Meyer Von Bremen; "Bad Day for the Hunt," by Delart; "Teasing the Pet," a finely characterized work by Escosura, together with works by Toulmouchs, Siogert, Glaize, Seymour Guy, Boughton ta water color), J. G. Brown, W. H. Beard, James M. Hart, and W. T. Richards.

when he is pleased, he may surely, by the Mr. J. B. Bristol, N. A., has something more Mr. J. B. Bristol. A. A., has something more than 100 paintings on exhibition and for sale at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, of which the most natural things to be said are that they are in his familiar manner and are conscion-tiously painted in the fashion of the old-time academy. Mr. Bristol has been painting the same token, hiss, groan, or "explain himself" The old-time Methodists, especially the colored Methodists, exercised the privilege of in-Berkshire Hills and New England lakes for many years, until this collection as a whole is panoramic and faithful, but rather in preinterruptions were nearly always approbatory. and consisted chiefly in such exclamations as ise reproductions than in artistic impres-ions. The pictures will be sold on Tuesday "Hallelusah!" "Glory!" "Oh!" or Bless the Lord!" They never gave three and Wednesday evenings.

sions. The pictures will be sold on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

Mr. Wm. A. Coffin is a painter of a good deal of sentiment, who does not, as Mr. Bristol does, for example, find it necessary to study nature with a field glass. He paints broadly the poets seen in his mind's eve, which sees the gentle and peaceful aspects of the plain and sky. Mr. Coffin has some twenty or thirty paintings now on view at the Avery gallery in Fifth avenue, just up stairs over Mr. Bristol's exhibition, in fact, and they afford a pleasing contrast to the academic works of the older artist. The largest and among the best of Mr. Coffin's canvases is his "Evening." in which a lovely orango-golden sky hangs above the rich, deep slandows and rolling, verdant hills of the landscape. It is a picture of the sort that Mr. Coffin paints most happily. He seems to delight in evening effects, which he portrays with a fine feeling. He has painted the low descending sun over cornfledds and over summer landscapes, and the rising moon, looming up like a great cheese above the black. Great tree tops, or an hour high over the solemn fields. He has even painted "A Starlight Night," in which the landscape and houses are hardly discernible but for the mellow light from the chapel windows, while the sky, all but black in its darkness, is specked with stars.

"The Road Through the Wood "gives a spless of sunshine through thek wanmer foliage, and his "Morning Sunshine" is a lovely effect of the clearlight of heaven over lawn and lake. "July Afternoon, Skaneateles Lake." is wonderfully bright and full of atmospheric quality. Then another a spect of nature that tleases Mr. Coffin, and whose expression of it must leasn the observer of nis work is the soft, dreamy haze that is found in his. "Misry Day, and "Dawn," and which he portrays with great feeling and dolicace. There are averaging from the long lines of surfacross the gray beach, while of seven the store round. "A Stiff Breeze" is full of salt and the air finat comes from the long lines of surfacross

The Architectural Lengue exhibition at the new Pine Arts building in Fifty-seventh street will close this evening (Tuesday).

She Wears 25 Ounces of Clothing.

"Do you know what the average weight of a premiers dimenses wardrone is?" asked signor Marchetti, the famous builds master. "This is it the pair of silk tights, weighing 4 ounces; five ballet skirts, including tucks, it ounces; one pair of slippers, 4 ounces; one hodica. A ounces, the entire outfit weighing 25 ounces. That isn't much of a wardrobe as far as weight is concerned, but it can cost a great deal more than some that take up every bit of space in a Saratoga." Coiwell property, and have been without water two weeks. I have to carry water about taif a mile and am likely to tail and injure myself at any time. It is not the frost al-one, but neglect to send obtuniers to see to the pines. If you will please mention this in your daily paper you will oblige vary much a constant reader. I will look for a reply by Wednesdey. Nat. Access. N. J. Jan 21.

From the Letroit Tribuse.

There were tell-tale furrows in the powder that heprinkled her cheek.

Sile had been weeping, beyond the shadow of a doubt,
she mixered and grew sick at heart when the chap,
for whose lookatep as he had been insterning all the evening rushed impetuously forward and knared her hand.

How angelie— It is said that a night clerk at the Post Office recent? misteck one of the new Columbus stamps for a special delivery stamp, and walked six blocks to get a man up out of bed and give him a letter, which upon opening ng runhed impetuously and the state of the reset of the present his lips fervently upon her third knuckle. He present his lips fervently upon her third knuckle. he branch send for me."

— in you to send for me."

She smiled saily.

"Yes." she murmured in a voice heavy with emoicu, "I have decided to revoke my refusal. I will

tion, "I have necessary and his countenance, An etherial joy trapsing ared his countenance,

the grateful cry of a happy soul. streaming eyes he gathered her yielding form to his breast.
"And did you find," he warmly demanded, "that you loved me after all !"

"No "

It was as if an arrow had pierced his heart.

- but I did that that I couldn't get your engage
ment ring of my fager, do what I would, and I was left

MONSIGNOR BEDINI'S VISIT.

The Mission of the Papel Nuncio-Mow ! Was Planned, and Why It Was Cut Short. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The author of an article in Tux Sux of the 16th inst., un der the heading of "Sartolli's Appointment." is wrong in his statement of facts concerning Mgr. Gaetano Bedini's coming and stay in the United States. I am very conversant with them, as I was at that time Consul-General of the Pontifical States, in close relations with the Nuncio, to whom I had been instructed by Cardinal Antonelli, then Secretary of State. to render every attention and all assistance in my power. Lewis Cass, Jr., was the first

Propaganda. he had saved that institution rom revolutionary invasion and degradation. International courtesy made it obligatory on the Pontifical Government to acknowledge and reciprocate the honor implied in the sending of a Minister by the United States, their highest diplomatic representative. Accordingly Cardinal Antonelli addressed a letter to ingly Cardinal Antonelli addressed a letter to Minister Cass inquiring if it would be agreeable to the Government at Washington that his Holiness should send to it a Ponthical Nuncio, who, as an ambasador representing his sovereign, ranks highest in the diplomatio hierarchy. Minister Cass, I suppose after having heard from Washington, in a very complimentary reply gave assurance that the proposed Nuncio would be welcomed by the Government of the United States. The Holy Father then selected for the mission Mgr. Gaetano Bedini, titular Archbishop of Thebes, who had served in a diplomatic capacity at Vienna, a man of courteous, high-bred manners, affable and amiable, sneaking French and Garman fluently, but not English. Cardinal Antonelli, aware that Protestantism, with its aversion and hostile projudices against. Catholicism and the Pope, was then predominant in public opinion in the United States, and desirous, in his consideration for this unfavorable state of things, touvoid provoking any inimical feelings against his envoy, and thereby possibly creating an embarrassment for the Government of the United States and his own, conceived the idea of giving the mission at the outset a tentative character by making Mgr. Bedini ostensibly Nuncio to the Court of Brazil, and giving him only a special complimentary mission to the President of the United States, to whom he Minister Cass inquiring if it would be agreen-

republican occupation of Home, the protection

of the American students in the College of the

Nuncio to the Court of Brazil, and giving him only a special complimentary mission to the President of the United States, to whom he bore a letter from Pius IX., in which it was expressly stated that he was to visit the United States. The plan was that if Mgr. Bedini met with a cordial welcome, and if everything turned out friendly and agreeable, the ostensible mission to Brazil was to be given up and changed into a permanent one at Washington.

In that event he was to present to the United States Government a very valuable mosaic

given up and changed into a permanent one at Washington.

In that event he was to present to the United States Government a very valuable mesaic copy of Guercho's St. John the Baptist, which has been a greatly admired gem in the New York "Crystal Palace" exhibition.

In support of what I allege are the significant facts that the Nuncio brought with him an English secretary, the Rev. John Virtue, a priest and a convert from Anglicanism, and that on his return to Rome from New York he was not sent to the Brazilian Government. On the 19th of March, 1853, Minister Cass. replying to information received from Cardinal Antenelli of Mgr. Bedini's appointment and near-at-hand departure and of his complimentary mission, assured his Eminence that the Apostolic Nuncio would meet with a cordial reception from the Government of the United States. On the 20th of March he addressed a letter to the Hon. William Marcy. Secretary of State, informing him that the Apostolic Nuncio, of whom he spoke in sulegistic terms, was on his way to Washington. Cardinal Antonelli also wrote a letter to Secretary Marcy on the same subject.

Mgr. Bedini bad been Legate of Bologna during the revolutionary uprisings of 1849 and rears following, which were put down with great rigor and severity by the adjoining Austrian Government. In 1840 the legations were occupied by Austrian toops, and a state of siege and martial law was enforced without interruption. An Austrian General, supersecting the degate's authority, took the title and exercised the functions of civil and military Governor, and when Ugo Bassi, a monk was captured with arms in his hands, he ordered him to be tried by court martial and shot. Mgr. Beddin, on his arrival at New York, became the guest of Archbishop Hughes. He left shortly afterward for Washington, where they seemed at first puzzled as to how he was to be received, but finally this point was settled and his dignity recognized. Meanwhile, the revolutionary Unitalian and German element then in this city, foes of his mission, he

then in this city, foes of his mission, headed by the apostate monk, Gavazzi, had been stirring up public opinion against him by an abuncance of malicious calumnies relating to crucities perpetrated by him in Bologna, and, in particular, the above-mentioned case of Ugo Eassi, On the Nunclo's return to this city from Washington an Italian named Sassi, who had called while he was away and had a talk with Archbishop Hughes, informed him, at the peril of his own life, that there was a plot on hand to assassinate him. Sassi's personal fears were shortly afterward realized, for he was stabbed by a man rapidly passing by him in Frankfort street and died in the New York Hospital. The Nunclo, though not doubting the truth of what Sassi had revealed to him, visited different parts of the country, going as far west as Milwaukee, and mane a tour in Canada. In New York he consecrated the Bishops of the dioceses of Burimatton, Brooklyn, and Newark. In the month of December he set out to visit the Western States, intending to go as far south as New Orleans; but at Cincinnati, where he remained a week, a flerce riot against him was got up by a German society, hended by a German dation, and he was burned in effigy.

There had previously been some hostile demonstration at Pittsburgh, and the same

got up by a German society, bended by a German editor, and he was burned in effigy.

There had previously been some hostile demonstration at Fittsburgh, and the same was apprehended at Wheeling and more burning in efficy. He then thought it advisable to give up his intended trip and returned to Washington, stopping with the Count de Sartiges, and thence to New York. Unfortunately, Archbishop Hughes was then away, having been connecled on account of his health, to make a trip to Cuba. By this time the Pontifical Government, informed of the scenes of disorder got up against its envoy, and the hostile feeling stirred up in public opinion by certain newspapers, ordered him to return to Rome, which he did in March, 1854, by the steamer Baitie, boarding it, on account of fears for his safety, at Clifton, S. L., from a United States revenue vessel.

JAN, 20.

L. B. BINSE.

THE COMMON PEOPLE. Mr. Perse, who Once Looked for Great Men

Now Lands the Commonalty. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is grati-

fying to know that THE SUN will "never despair of the Republic." and also that it has faith that the "greatest man may turn up at any time." It must be apparent to any unprejudiced observer that in all the various lines of American endeavor, in legislation, law, art, oratory, and science, there are men of more or less merit and prominence, of whom it may be truthfully said:

Some men are like the sun that shines so bright, Within whose rays whole nations take delight; Fours, like the moon, dependent of the sun. Not 10 be seen this satisfy reshone upon.

Not to be seen; ness they be shore upon.

Time was when in the domain of statesmanship, New York had her Silas, Wright, William 1. Marey, William II. Seward, Horatio Soymour, and Samuel J. Tilden; Massachusetts had her Daniel Webster, South Carolina her John C. Calhoun, Kentucky her Henry Clay, Michigan her Lewis Cass, Missouri her Thomas II. Benton, and Himois her Stephen A. Douglas; when the stage had its Forrest, Pooth, Cushman, Burton, and Wallack; poetry its Poe. Longfellow, Whitler, and Lowell; when not, oratory, the pulpit, and the bar had their men of enhance; but where can we look for such men now? The present period seems to be, in all the particulars under consideration, that of the Common Man.

The Common People, stalwart in the strife,

The Common People, stalwart in the strife, Ready to render service all through life; These worthy sons of enremitting toil, Who build our palaces and till the soil.

Whose homes are humble and whose dress is plain; Their hands display hard labor's grimy stain.
Who make and inend, who drive in mine and ditch, Without a loops or thought of growing rich.

Who all their faculties for lifetime give, in generous measure, for the right to live; Whose uncomplaint of unrelenting fate Assures of virtue and proclaims them great! The Common Men deserve the highest place

In all the progress of the buman race With patient for and never crasing real They build, protect, and serve the common weat. They live brave lives, from fame a poor ba And, though of time, build for eternity. In work endoring, are but for the hour; The Common People are the source of power.

clod bless the Common Man, and keep bim brave : it is our life the Common Man to save. We learn to love and serve each one the other, For sure each man to every man is brother And the good fied, who notes the sparrow's fat le common l'ather to each one and ait.

Like The Sus. I, too, believe in the "Common Man." and also have faith that the "greatest man" will "turn up." The "Coming Man" is on his way; he who shall be compacer with the "greatest men" of all time, with Noah, dloses, Socrates, Faul the Apostic, and John Brown. I name those men because only such men are worthy to stand forever on the imperiabable monuments of fame.

ERRATOGA, Jan. 18, 1883. A. R. Prase.

SUNDKAMS.

-It is computed that all the locomatives in the United States would, if coupled together, man a train 300 miles long. The passenger cars would make another train of about the same length, and if all the cars of every variety in the country were compled behind the

miles long.

—It is notined that the new plank walk on the big bridge, which has been laid between the Brooklyn tower and the eastern terminus, is dirtier on the north side than on the south. The reason is not far to seek, People walking over to New York keep to the right, and eave the marks of rich black Procklyn mud on the

irst quarter mile of the promenade.

-Nine actors and winers in ten go to work with their atomachs nearly empty. They take their dinner early or bave a light has before the performance in Minister sent by the Government of the United which they assist, and some of them cat their heartlest med after leaving the theatre at mininght. Most of them say that it is difficult to sing or act with any vivacity or any summoning of nervous loves it they States to Rome, and, if I recollect aright, he had become a persona grata to Pius IX., because, by taking up, during the revolutionary

dine heavily at a late bour in the afternoon. dime heavily at a late hour in the afternoon.

—An elderly actor says that in prosperous seasons people want to see tragedy and serious drama, but that in hard times they want farces and honsense. "This is merely to level things up," says ite. "When esery thing is going well with them they are willing to spare a little time to be sympathetic, but when things are going bady they don't want to be reminded of their troubles at the theatre, therefore they demand farce."

-A book published in Philadelphia in 1852 contains this information respecting some trewerles just built near that city: "Several lager beer establishments will be noticed. These brewerles are of very recent origin, and layer bear is to many an unknown bever age. It is a German drink, of which they are very fond, and is similar in taste and appearance to perfer." Lager beer must have changed in forty years if it re amobied porter then. -One of the exhibits in the railroad section at the

World's Fair will be a series of pictures illustrating the history of the railroad from the time when it was two miles of wooden rails, over which a mule pulled a clap bearded wagon twice a day, to these times of thousand mile rups and record breaking. The Haltimore and Ohio Railroad is having these pictures painted by Mr. Paul Moran of this city, who will make a large number of them in black and white. -Some of the worst fruit ever sold in New York is

now being hawked about the central European quarter of the east side, because it is the oustom of the Health officers somewhat to relax their usual vigilance as to fruit venders when the weather is cold. This fruit apples and faded, misshapen cranberries are sold in large quantities throughout the down-town Jewish quarter.

quarter.

—A careless lad down in Edgefield county, S. C., carried s raw turnip and a quantity of matches in the
same pecket. During this unfortunate juxtaposition he was caught in a rain storm and thoroughly soaked. Then he are the turnip, and soon after a doctor had to be called. The doctor was puzzled for some time, until he examined a small remaining fragment of the turnip when he discovered that it was thoroughly impregnate with the poleon of the match heads, which had been dissolved by the rainwater.

—A lawyer from a small Atlantic coast city in look-

ing over New York harbor from Brooklyn Heights found a double enjoyment, partly in the beauty and activity of the acene, partly from the fact that the troubled waters brought to his mind many a well about New York harbor, and the swift tides that meet off the Battery are responsible for law suits in ever maritime State of the Union

neir faces. One man in this city wears two little puffs on his cheeks. A young man, whose place of business is on Twenty-third street, wears his mous-tache as two widely separated points, the middle of his upper lip being shaved. A Brooklyn man reverses this arrangement, for he is clean shaven except for a thumb's breadth of hair just under his nose. Occasion ally, though rarely, one sees the Bowery bhoy's tuft in the bollow of the under lip, a "Charley," as it used to

-What Blanche Waish has done in a conspicuously successful public career some thousands of American girls have accomplished in private life. A school girl, whose parents were of prime social importance in a small city, was greatly attracted to a schoolmate of striking cleverness and refinement, and anxious to keep up the acquaintance after they left school. The young woman from Philadelphia, after some urging, called on her acquaintance, and, being asked for her own address, named an unfashionable atreet and an alley, and said; "If you enter by the side door on the siley you'll not have to pass through the saloon."

-A company has organized in New Jersey to utilize sand mixed with water and some chemicals the nature of which is kept secret. All that it is necessary to d is to empty the wet sand into tile shaped moulds, and in the morning there is your tile, glazed and hard, without the application of either heat or pressure. It is said that tile, drains, tubs, imitation terra cotta statuettes, and so forth, become as firm as baked pot-tery and are much cheaper. Coloring matter can be stirred into the sand with the effect of permanently tinting it, and marble can be fairly imitated by pour ing the color unevenly through it.

-Johns Hopkins University still gossips of Prof. Sylvester, the marvellous mathematician who came over from England to teach the science in which all his interests centred. His mind was ever occupied with mathematical problems, and all sorts of odd things happened to him on the streets of Baltimore. The most amusing episode of his life on this side, however, grew out of a voyage to Europe. While abroad he made some highly important calculations, but on reaching Baltimore he found that the paper on which he had figured was missing. So important were the calcula us that he took a steamer back to England in orde to look up the papers. He did not find them, and started back to the United States deeply disappointed; but during the voyage over he accidentally discovered in a pocket of the overcoat he had worn on the previous

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Lady Castel Stuart, who claimed to be the last direct descendant of the royal Stuarts, died at Rome recently, The chief Rabbi of Jerusalem, Rabbi Hafaei Meir Fanidg), Haham Bashi, died the first week of January, Five hundred pounds was paid for a couple of cana ries in London recently. This is said to be a not un-usual price for fine birds of the kind. In reviewing the condition of British industries

during 1802 there is a general agreement among British newspapers that "the year 1802 is the worst the farmer has ever known." In breaking up the Volta, an old wooden cruiser of the French Navy, a loaded shell was found in her timbers. It is believed the shell was fired into ber at the

bombardment of Foochow, nine years ago,
A valuable collection of Wagner manuscripts, which
were "in great denser of being sold to America, to the detriment of German research," was recently bou in Berlin by the German Wagner Society for 85,000 An international exhibition of "Christian Art" to

projected to be held in London within the next two years on the site of the future Roman Catholic Cathedral at Westminster. It is believed a wonderful collection of rich treasures will be brought together. A steady increase in the number of Roman Catholic ciergy in England is shown by the statistics in the new

Catholic Directory for 1893. They now number in England and Scotland 2.050. In Ireland there are 3.053. A considerable number of foreign priests, chiefly members of religious orders, are, however, included in the Anglo-Roman clergy. A new standard for recruits for the British army has

been set in regulations just issued. A recruit will be accepted if he stands five feet four inches in bia-stock-fings, measures thirty-three linehes round the check-and weighs 130 pounds. If any candidate does not reach this standard, but appears otherwise promising to the recruiting officer, he may be accepted

There has been a phenomenal absence of anow in the Swins Alps this winter, and the matter is said to be becoming serious for both visitors and natives. Trans-port is hampered by sledges being useless, and the Julier l'ass in traversed on wheels, a midwinter cur cumstance previously unknown. The mountain slopes around M. Morite are bare of snow, and it has been im-possible to construct the tohogyan slides usually such a great attraction there. Exating has, however, been

The subject of meb's hats is engaging the attention of a number of 1 ondon newspapers and their readers. Mr. Labouchers has headed a crusade against the "top hat," and speaks in favor of some kind of a soft felt hat as a substitute. One correspondent urges the adoption of the three-cornered variety, as combining adoption of the three-cornered variety, as communing in the highest degree all the qualities required in a hat.

"It is becoming to every body," he says, "amart looking, compact, handy, warm, weather proof, and is not easily blown off." The Prince of Wales is anxiously looked to

It is of considerable suggestive interest, in connection with the recent decision by the Sritish Museum experts that all but one of the 202 Burns, Scott, and other undouseripts purchased by Mr. John S. Kennedy and presented to the Lenox Library are furgeries, to note the positive averment by an Australian news-paper that these same experts have been fooled with a bogus Australian Eulorical do-Ruent. The British Mineum authorities recently purchased for £25, and made quite a sir about it, the alleged original title deed of the city of Melhourne, the agreement made with the aboriginal Australasians. The Australian newspaper says the document is "a palpable absurdity, insamuci as the original deed of conveyance of the site of Mal-bourne, from the native chiefs to John Hatman, the founder of the colony of Victoria, is and has been for many years one of the most precious possessions of the Melbourne Public Library. It is suggested that the prize the British Museum acquired is, in all probability,

a surreptitious copy of the Melbourne original